CAPITAL TOPICS

PAYENPORT READY FOR WORK

THE COMMITTEE NOT IN A HURRY

A TALE HE CAN UNFOLD

FULL OF DEMOCRATIC PERFIDY

THE BOGGS STORY BURSTED

TEXAS RECORD OF FITZHUGH

CUESTIONABLE BUSINESS TRANSACTION

INGALLS AMONG THE MOTHS

RECEIVED THE

PENSION OFFICE

egacies Left by Jeff. Davis & Co.

Miscellaneous The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized

the commencement of the payment of interest due lst proxime on the 27th instant without rebate. Revenue Appointments.

Henry A. Randall has been appointed gauges for the Twenty-fourth district of New York and James T. McIntosh for the Sixth district of North

The Senate in executive session yesterday copfirmed the following nominations of Indian agents

W. V. Rinehart, at Malheur agency, Oregon, vice S. B. Parrish; Patrick P. Sinnot, at Grande Honde The Northern Pacific Railroad

eay agreed unanimously to the Senate bill autherising the extension of time eight years for bill does not extend the time for completing the

The Deficiency Bill Passed by the House. Just before the adjournment of the House yesterday the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was adopted by the House. Mr. Randall insisted upon the reading of the bill. It was read through, and passed very easily. The ate will be very apt to pass it to-day.

Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$393,313.45, and from customs \$600,103.56. The balances in the Treasury at the close of onsiness vesterday were as follows: Currency. \$4.881,861; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$34,635,000; coin, \$17,575,339; including coin certificates, \$28,-687,200; outstanding legal tanders, \$370,755,248.

The Attorney General this afternoon received a selegram from United States Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, in response to the reference of the application for pardon in the cases of Avery and Maguire to that officer, saying that he would forward by mail to the Attorney General his own riews and those of the judge upon the subject.

Hot Springs Reserve. eps are being taken by the Attorney Ge to take possession for the Government of the Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas. Judge Pierre-pont will move for the appointment of a receiver for these lands. It is understood that threats take possession for the Government, and in this event it is certain that troops will be brought into requisition to enforce the decision of the court.

Naval Orders. Commander O. F. Stanton, detached from the navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to temporary command of the Nantucket. Lieutenant Commander Nicoll Ludlow has reported his return home, having been detached from the Brooklyn on the 18th instant, and has been granted four

months' leave of absence. Lieutenant E. D. Tanseig, from the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Juniata, at Baltimore, Md. Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Samuel L. Annable, of Va., to be pension agent at Norfolk, Va.; Asa Hodges, receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark.; Robert H. Milroy, collector of internal revenue for Washington Territory.

Collectors of Customs—Stephen Mofit, for the listrict of New York; Lewis Thompson Champain, for the district of Delaware; Alexander M. lardy, for the district of Natchez, Miss. The agents and representatives of several pat-ent pavements had a hearing before the House District Committee yesterday. They advocated the advantages of the several pavements repre-sented by them, and submitted samples for examination, as well as reports upon the same,

amination, as well as reports upon the same, Judge Buckner, chairman of the committee, au-thorizes the statement that the committee will hear any person who has been affected by any charge made before the committee, and that they desire all shall explain if they will or can. Another View of the Boggs Story. Secretary Chandler has been requested to ap-

Pool to testify in relation to the appointment of Mr. Clements as pension agent. He will testify that Mr. Clements was not appointed pension agent at the request of Mrs. Boggs, but upon the recommendation of some of the most prominent men in Missouri, among whom were Mr. John B. Henderson. He will say that if Mrs. Boggs had any arrangement with Mr. Clements the President knew nothing about it. The Tariff Bill

There was a tacit understanding between the Ways and Means folks and Mr. Randall yesterday, that the tariff bill should not be allowed to antagonize the regular appropriation bills. The result was that while yesterday was set as a special order for consideration of the tariff bill, the House, without objection from Mr. Morrison, went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The indications from this action are that the tariff bill will be apt to go over for a week or more. Mr. Randall will want to-day for the Appropriation Committee, and to-morrow the Judiciary Committee has a special order for the Geneva award bill.

Low-Minded Congressman.

(From the New York Herald,)
The Sun justly calls attention to the incredible brutality and indecency of Mr. Caulfield, the chairman of the committee examining Mr. Davenport. "Are you," said Mr. Caulfield, "the person known as Little Johnny Davenport?" As the Sun well says, if Mr. Davenport has committed any crime, let him be punished; but diminutive as his body may be, it is not so little as the soul of the man who would insult him on that account."

Hecause Mr. Davenport is a Republican and an officer of the Government, he is not necessarily the subject for insult by any low-minded Congressman who happens to have official dealings with him.

Army Orders.

A general court martial, composed of Surgeon K. Smith, Assistant Surgeon T. F. Arpell, First Lieutenants G. A. Goodale, 23d infantry: C S. Roberts, 17th infantry: R. G. Rutherford, 12th infantry; Second Lieutenants R. R. Steedman, Infantry; Second Lieutenants R. E. Steedman, 16th infantry, and S. J. Mulhall, 14th infantry, with First Lieutenant J. S. King, 12th infantry, as advocate, is appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, on the 27th of April, or as soon after as practicable, for the trial of Sergeant Major David Lawson, 5th cavalry, and others as may be brought before it. First Lieutenant Thomas R. Adam is transferred from battery H. the artillery, to battery E. and First Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler from battery E to battery H. Second Lieutenant Smith S. Leach, corps of engineers, will report in person to Captain D. P. Heap, in Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty in connection with the International Exhibition; he will afterwards return to his proper station. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Johl L. Clem, 24th infantry, Fort Browp, Texas, March 17, is extended four months.

The figures below, which are taken from the record, will furnish our readers with some idea of the amount of business being done by and con-Bureau. The figures are not only interesting a Bureau. The figures are not only interesting as showing the very large and increasing amount of labor being dispetched in the bureau named, but they are likewise and instinctively so in that they render us an exhibit of one of the lamantably many legacies left us by the firm left Davis & Co., inheritances which, however, if things keep on in the way they have been going for the past seven or eight years, will soon be repudiated, shrogated and canceled. But here are the figures:

Number of applications filed for pension, war of tame period, and for the same war, for bounty says, 704; applications filed during the same period for invalid pensions, war of the rebellion, 4,505; widows' applications, 5,705; amount of postage used during the same time, 20,875; number of letters received from members of Congress, 4,120; total number of letters received from December 31, 1875, to March 31, 1876, 165,389.

The foregoing shows a very large increase in the business of the pension bureau, and yet the elerical force of the bureau within the period named has been very much reduced in numbers. Judging, however, from all we have learned of the legal ability, energy and business capacity of the new commissioner, Mr. Bentley, the beneficial charges and improvements he has already made in his bureau, sided by the popular and efficient deputy commissioner. Col. Babson, the immense business of this Government bureau will not be allowed to full behind.

Texas Record of the Doorheeper.

Texas Record of the Doorheeper In their cagerness to serve their Southern friends, the Democracy of the ex-Confederate Heuse of Representatives hastened to elect Col. L. H. Fitzhugh doorkeeper, perhaps, because he L. H. Fitzhugh doorkeeper, perhaps, because he had served them heretofore in the capacity of Sergeant-at-Arms in the Confederate Senate. Mr. F. since serving in the latter capacity has led an eventful life, in which the public will feel some interest, since he has been indorsed by the National Democratic party. Less than four years ago Mr. F. located in Denison, Texas, and, in company with a Mr. Lipsicomb, engaged in the mercantile businers on a stock of liquors, greeries, &c., obtained on credit for Fitzhugh Sons, When the creditors ascertained that the Fitzhugh Sons were minors, and that they were in danger of lesing their claim, they proceeded to Denison to investigate. But Mr. F., anticipating the movement of the creditors, had the goods removed a few miles into the country for safety. After the creditors gave up the search in despair, or the Fitzhugh's considered it safe, they sought the goods, but Mr. Lipsicomb denied Fitzhugh's right to their possession. A quarrel ensued; Lipsicomb shot at Fitzhugh, missed him, but killed Fitzhugh's sem. Lipsicomb was indicted and tried for murder. The jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." The Colonel then went to Austin, Texas, where he ronted the Raymond houses of Mr. Odin, but after a time (instead of paying the rent on the Raymond house) concluded to rent another hotel in Austin, in company with a Mr. Harroll. The latter hotel contracted a debt of \$8.00. Harroll claims to have been javored in the distribution of patronage by the Deorkeeper, are opposed to any investigation or disturbing Mr. F. in the exercise of his official duties. had served them heretofore in the capacity of

Dr. Nichols appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department yesterday accompanied by his counsel, Hon. D. W. Voorhees. After some general discussion of the mode of conducting the examination, the commode of conducting the examination, the committee had a consultation as to whether Dr. Nichols should be allowed to appear by counsel, and reserved their decision until to-day. Pending this decision the committee examined G. W. Brotherton, a late attendant, who rattled off a well-prepared story of alleged abuses, which, apon cross-examination, he falled to sustain, evidently being a prejudiced witness. The accuser tried to convey the impression through this witness that a friend of Dr. Nichols attempted to suborn him to make a statement favorable to the doctor to an agent of his, who called to get his and other attendants' statements. The cross-examination and a direct question to the friend, who was present, showed the only foundation for this charge to be the witness' refusal to make a statement to an agent of the accusers themselves, who was seeking unfavorable evidence. Only one obviously insane man was present. Biggins, the man who testified on Monday, was absent, possibly interviewing the President.

Now that Dr. Nichols will have an opportunity to produce rebutting testimony, we shall soon see the failure of this dastardly attempt of disappointed opponents to blacken a splendid reputation, acquired by years of honest effort. It is astenishing that the evidence of witnesses, many of whom would not be believed in a police court in a matter of a five-dollar rine, and whose testimony will not bear the smallest cross-examination, should have been listened to with any degree of patience by a committee expected to be composed of gentlemen of education and experience, and whose knowledge of the world should enable them to see through the motives of spite and hatred so evidently at the bottom of such of the evidence that has been given before the committee in the innane asylum case. The gutters and alleys of the city have been dredged for weapons of attack upon Dr. Nichols. Every man or woman who has been discharged from the finsane asylum for drunkeness or incapacity has been approached to see if he did not know mittee had a consultation as to whether Dr.

PROTEST AGAINST JUG-HANDLED INVESTIGATION During the meeting yesterday of the Commit se on Expenditures in the Interior Department. Mr. Turks called the attention of the committee to the reports that were being made day after day by gentlemen who furnished them to the newspapers regarding the Insane Asylum inquiry. He said they were gross exaggeration. Much of the testinony reported was never given to the committee at all, and much that was reported was so distorted as it of entirely misless the public.

General Ingalls Among the Moths.

General Rufus Ingalis appeared before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Depart-ment yesterday. He sat on a board in December, 1872, to examine into Cowles' moth-preventive. The board took much evidence, which was all of a favorable character, and in accordance with this they made a favorable report; but they made no

The chairman read a letter from Captain Allegood, who was removed from the Schuyikill arsenal. Captain Allegood said that the money spent on the Cowles & Brega moth-exterminator with the spent of the Bregating of the Cowles & Co., asking that they be paid money due them from previous years. There had been a paragraph inserted in feet that no money should be spent for patented processes. The mount unexpended from former years, and which Cowles & Co., claimed applicable to them, was \$60,000. Wilness referred the matter to the War Department, and after it went through the company of t

teresting himself with the Secretary of War; left the payment of his services to Evans, who gave him voluntarily \$1,000; had interested himself in securing the appointment of Joseph Loeb at Fort Concho, Texas; received \$5,000 from Loeb; get the appointment of Wm. H. Hieks, in 1872, at Fort Griffin; received \$5,000 from Hicks. The only post witness is now interested in is Fort Wingate. Witness has no business connection with Gen. Hadrick, knows, him vary well. Witness to witness is now interested in is Fort Wingate. Witness has no business connection with Gen. Hedrick; knows him very well, Witness was friendly and intimate with Gen. Belknap; bas known him twenny years. Neither Gen. Belknap nor any one else had any interest in his matters. Had frequently assisted friends to get political offices, but never took a cent from them for his services. Thought these trading-posts business places, occupied by business men.

The committee adjourned till Friday.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice met yesterday to continue the testimony of Mr. John I. Davenport, of New York. ment of Justice met yesterday to continue the testimony of Mr. John I. Davenport, of New York. Mr. Cornfield, who seemed very much nettled by the manner in which his conduct of the affairs of the committee had been received by the press of the committee had been received by the press of the committee had been received by the press of the committee had been received by the press of the committee had been received by the press of the committee, pulled himself up like a frog and started in with the oneshaught. He asked question after question, each as pointees as the other, and finally got into the work. This agrin! "little Johnnie" Davenport, as Mr. Harnef Cornfield called him, suggested that it would be proper for the committee to tell his story in his own way, as other witnesses before other committees were munity permitted to tell his story in his own way, as other witnesses before other committees were numbly permitted to do. Mr. Conger insisted upon bringing to the attention of the committee the fact that they had by a vote determined that the witness should proceed in his own way, stating as a reason that "if he was allowed to do so, without interruption, the committee would be apt to catch him in a lie, somewhere."

Objection being maste to Mr. Conger's statement, there was a good deal of shuffling of feet and moving of bodiesot inefficient members around in their chairs. Mr. Conger, who is well known as a man who says what he thinks, and always does what he promises to do, bobily stated that unless the committee would hold to its original proposition he would not only pretest in committee, but would go on the floor of the House and state even more boldly than he would in committee, but would go en the floor of the House and state even more boldly than he would in committee, but would go en the floor of the House and state even more boldly than he would in committee, but would go en the floor of the House and state even more boldly than he would he committee, but would are deny that they had proposed to le

lief that if they allowed him to do so they would catch him in a lie.

Pending the discussion, that was rather warm, in the committee, the doors were opened and all outsiders, including the winters, "bounced." During the time when the committee was in secret session it was decided that Mr. Davenport should not be allowed to go on in his own way, and the vote was entirely partisan, showing that the Republican members of the committee were anxious to have the investigation go on, while the Democrats had curled up in fear before the face of "Little Johnny Davenport." For shame! Barnoy Cornfield, and the rest of you. Why don't you let the man tell his story? The doors were thrown open and the witness again resumed. The first question asked was regarding the amount of money he had received. The witness made a fall statement respecting the \$34,000 received, together with all amounts received from the Treasury Department by way of fees, under the provisions of the election law.

He was then asked to state whether he had

with all amounts received from the Treasury Department by way of fees, under the provisions of the election law.

He was then asked to state whether he had vouchers for the \$54,000, and he replied that he had vouchers for that amount and much more. He was asked to produce them, and he stated that they were being arranged so as to show each week's payments; that that arrangement would be concluded and the vouchers presented this morning; that in the meantime he had with him and desired to present to the committee specimens of all his books, papers and records, showing all the work done, in order that the committee might see just where the money received had been expended. The committee declined to examine these records or to allow him to exhibit a single specimen. Mr. Conger grew more and more displeased at the proceedings; saw that it was intended on the part of the majority to make a "ring" meeting of it, and protested with all the vehemence of which he is capable.

There was quite a sparring around the committee, and the well-developed anti-Centennial Democrat from Pennsylvania, who is serving his first and only term in Congress, and whose mane is Cochrane, ebjected. He seemed to be a little frightened, and moved to adjourn. Air Conger stated that the witness was here at an exponse; that they had given up a great deal of time, even during the sessions of the House, examining witnesses; that this witness was present half an hour before the House met, and stood prepared to go on and exhibit his books and records and show where the money was. He insisted upon their proceeding. Mr. Waite followed Conger, and indersed all that was said, and also demanded that the committee should go on, as did the witness. The vote, when it was taken, showed three Democrats

proceeding. All, was said, and also demanded that the committee should go on, as did the witness. The vote, when it was taken, showed three Democrats and two Republicans voting. Of course, it is easy to imagine the side upon which the Democrats stood, and the committee adjourned.

Mr. Davenport stated before the adjournment of the committee that he had in his pocket the evidence that was formall moneys received from the Government he had expended and was now carrying the sum of \$23,000, on which for two years and a half he had paid interest amounting to between \$4,000 and \$6,000. He suited that he should keep quiet. Mr. Davenport's rooms are said to be guarded by two stalvart men, and the books are there. The committee will be apt to look at them before they get through. There are several of them, and a little brandy and ginger will be a good dose for the Democratis of the committee to carry in their pockets, because the evidence in these books is really injurious to the comfort of the Democratic stomach. Mr. Davenport will no doubt be at lowed to tell his story either before the enumittee or before the House, and if not before the Founce. The following paragraph from the New York

or before the House, and if not before the House before the Senate.

The following paragraph from the New York Herald of yesterday was read and appreciated by Barney Cornfield last night: "The Sun justify calls attention to the incredible brutality and indecency, of Mr. Caulfield, the chairman of the committee examining Mr. Davenport. "Are you," said Mr. Caulfield, the person known as Little Johnny Davenport: "As the Sun well says, if Mr. Davenport has committed any crime, let him be punished; but, diminutive as his body may be, it is not so little as the soul of the man who would insult him on that account." Because Mr. Davenport is a Republican and an officer of the Government, he is not necessarily the subject for insult by any low-minded Congressman, who happens to have official dealings with him."

HAMMOND AND BENTLEY.

The Revival in the Monumental City. The revival meetings being conducted by Mesers Hammond and Bentley in Baltimore city, although only in their first week, appeared to be improving rapidly, both as to attendance and interest manifested in them. Among the clergy in attendance on Tuesday was Rev. Mesers. Pollard, Hines, Graves, Rowe, Fulton, Holmes, Rankin, Read, Stitt, Watkinson, Baker Chapman, Cummings, Hashap, Musson, Adams and Alford.

Holmes, Rankin, Read, Stitt, Watkinson, Baker, Chapman, Cummings, Hasinp, Musson, Adams and Alford.

After the usual devotional exercises, Mr. Hammond selected for Bible reading the 9th chapter of Daniel, continuing the subject of Daniel's prayer as expounded by him the previous day. He showed that the two great conditions of prayer were innecence and confession, and related a number of incidents showing that God blessed the carnest prayers of both Chickans and impenitents. Several other clergymen followed in brief and well chosen remarks.

In the afternoon the body of the church was well filled, both with children and adults, and it was evident that the interest taken in the meetings was increasing, and that before long a larger building would be necessary to accommodate the audiences. Several clergymen were present, and Mr. Bentley added materially to the harmony of the proceedings by the singing of several solos.

Mr. Hammond addressed the children on the subject of the Atonement, illustrating the truths spoken by several pleasing illustrations and incidents be had met with in his travels, which bore decidedly upon the subject. The little ones paid undivided attention to all that was said, and seemed to follow the speaker with great interest.

At night Mr. Hammond continued the subject he has taken up for the last two mornings, visit The conditions of prevailing prayer. Revivals are times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and when sinners see Christians praying and working they begin to think thore is conciting in religion after all, and take hold of those spiritual and eternal verities which are the mainstay of the Christian's faith and hope. Innocency and confession were the two conditions he had already spoken of, and the glory of God. Theologians tell us that we cannot increase the essential, but we may the declarative glory of God. Theologians tell us that we cannot increase the essential but we may the declarative glory of God. Theologians tell us that we cannot increase the essential vou th

PERSONAL.

The numerous friends of Rev. Dr. Myrick, chief of the copying division of the Third Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, will learn with deep regret that he is suffering under an attack of acute dyspepsia, which sadly interferes with his usual pleasant and courteous manner to his subordinates of the softer sex. It is feared that his arduous official duties, added to his resent labors in revival services, have had a tendency to soften the brain and superinduce his present unamiable irritability.

CABLE PLASHES. .

LONDON, April 28.—Miss Fmms Abbott, the American singer, will make her debut at Covent Garden on Tuesday next as Marie, in the "Daughters of the Regiment." Maduid, April 26.—The Congress has passed the first three clauses of the new constitution.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. THE STAR-CHAMBER INQUISITION

DOUGLAS ON THE WAR-PATH

HE CALLS LEIPOLD A PALSIFIER SITS DOWN ON "THE REPUBLICAS"

AND MAKES HIMSELF FOOLISE

The Legislative Appropriation

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a contation from the Secretary of the Interior in cation from the Secretary of the Interior inclosing in reply to Senate resolution, copies of repor from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the confederate Ute and Misseuri Indians of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the Rich-mond Female Institute.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wis., and Mr. McMHLAN Missouri.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wis., from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of R. A. Bumittee, reported a unit for the twinter chanan.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to incilitate the printing of public documents. Passed.

Mr.SHERMAN presented joint resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, in regurd to pensions to the invalid soldiers of the late war. Pensions.

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported bill to accept a site for the custom-house and post office at Nashville, Tenn., and asked for its present confideration, but Mr. Bourwell objected, and it went over.

CLAIMS FOR CAPTURES made by the rebel ship Shenandoah. He said he had understood that some awards had been made greatly in excess of the value of the captures.

The resolution was passed.
On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed, to inform the Senate

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed, to inform the Senate of the number of special agents, revenue agents, &c., under what section of the Revised Statutes they hold their appointments, whether any of them have received any compensation in the nature of special awards, and, if so, by what authority of law, and whether any of them are under the direction of any officer not a subordinate of the Treasury Department.

Mr. NORWOOD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill for the relief of Peters & Reed, laje naval contractors at Norfolk.

Mr. NORTON called up the resolution to submit to the qualified voters of the District of Columbia whether they desire an

ELECTIVE FORM OF GOVERNMENT, which was reported adversely by the Committee on the District of Columbia. which was reported aversely by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Monron said he would not detain the Senate but for a few minutes. He had been informed that the great body of the people of this District wanted a government of their own, like other cities, and if they did it could be easily ascertained by the method he proposed. The condition of affairs in this District was animolous. It was unrepublican; it was a blow at our free institutions estrike down suffrage in this District; it was the entering wedge to striking down universal suffrage, and, being the act of the General Government, it was already quoted against us in the States where there was opposition to universal suffrage.

The 150,000 people of this District were governed by three Commissioners. They had no more control over their own affairs than the seris of Russia. There were three or four States which had no more population than this District, for alloying the district, pre they had two Senators on this floor and a Representa-

no more population than this District, for they had two Senators on this floor and a Representative in the other House and their own local Legislatures. Every argument against suffrage here would apply with equal force to any State or any city in the Union, and Senators who were against it here would not be likely to go into their own States and demand the abelition of the suffrage. The principal reason why we went to war with Great Britain was because of TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

We tax these people in this District 42 a hundred on their real estate, and we allow them no voice in their local government. We trample down the very principles for which we contended in the Revolution. No matter how able the District Commissioners are, they are no more than proconsuls. If it is right to govern one hundred and fifty thousand in the District of Columbia by proconsuls, it is right to govern one hundred and fifty thousand, or five hundred thousand or one million anywhere else in the same method. These Commissioners are strangers; they know nothing about the wants of the people of the District. This PRESENT GONERNMENT IS A SHAME.

PRESENT GONERNMENT IS A SHAME.

There are a hundred streets in this city now almost impassable, and yet the people living on them cannot put in a spade, connot put down a stone, and if they apply to the Commissioners they have no appeal from the decision of those officers. In a year from now, unless something is done, it will be impossible to haul a load of wood over many of these streets. The springs of the fire-engines are constantly breaking now in going over them. These people had been given a local government for three quarters of a century. He admitted that there were some evils in the suffrage here; there were everywhere; but they were not half so great as the evils of an appointive system. The abuses which had prevailed here were not due to the elective but to the appointive system. The Board of Public Works, which had monopolized as, the functions of the local government, was appointed by the President, and not elected. He repeated that a

BLOW AT FOFULAR SUFFRAGE
here was a blow at popular suffrage elsewhere,
and would be so regarded.

Mr. BOUTWELL said be concurred with much
that had been said by Mr. Morrox. He agreed
with that Senator as to the principle he had laid
down, yet he was not prepared now to follow the
Senator in his suggestions. He believed that the
people of this District should have a government
of their own. What he looked upon as the trouble
was that the people of this District had always
been in the habit of going ahead and making
lavish expenditures with the idea that Congress
would pay for them. Congress ough to lay down
precisely the amount which shall be paid annually out of the public Treasury, and then let
the District people know that they must provide
for the rest. He asked Mr. Monton what he
would do in case a majority of
THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS

would do in case a majority of

THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS

decided that they did not want an elective government. He submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to prepare and report a bill for the government of the District of Columbia, the officers of which shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the District.

Mr. THURMAN and there had as yet been no indication that the people of the District desired to return to an elective government. It was the custom of the American people when then desired anything to let their wishes be known. In regard to the Commissioners of the District being strangers, he said that was not the fault of Congress but of the President, who had seen fit to

but of the President, who had seen fit to
GO GUTSIDE OF THE DISTRICT
to make the appointments. At the time the appointment of the Commissioners was authorized it was considered that they should be God-fearing men, but be residents of the District of Columbia.
The merning hour here expired, and the subject went over.
The unfinished business, being the bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin, came up.
At the request of Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., the unfinished business was laid over temperarily.
Mr. Monnill then called up the bill to establish an educational fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. Mr. Monnill then read an exhaustive speech on the subject of education, quoting from the educa-tional statistics, dwelling upon the remarkable illiteracy prevailing in the United States, and urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. CONKLING entered a motion to reconsider the indefinite postponement of the bill to survey the Austin-Topolovampo route.

When Mr. Monnill concluded, Mr. Maxxy-read a speech, also in favor of the bill. mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to call up the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to provide for the separate entry of express packages contained in one bill of lading, and moved concurrence in he Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER announced as members of the

On the deficiency appropriation bill. Messrs. Me.
On the diplomatic appropriation bill, Messrs.
Sincleron, of Miss.; Randall, of Pa., and
Waldron, of Mich.
Mr. WHITE, of Ky., rose to a question of privilege, and sent up a preamble and resolution reciting that an article had appeared in the Washington Gerette, a Democratic paper, charging the
Cierk of the House with

constitution of plunder.

Clerk of the House with the Clerk of the House with the Committee on Rules to Inquire and report whether these charges are true, and whether the Clerk and his subordinates have been guilty of any violation of law or done any act inconsistent with their positions as officers of the House; and with their positions as officers of the House; and with their positions as officers of the House; and the section of law of done any act inconsistent with their positions as officers of the House; and

second, what, if any, further legislation is neces eary. Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., made the point of or-Mr. HANDALL, of Pa., made the point of order that the question was not a privileged one, but subsequently withdrew it before the SPERKER ruled upon it.

The CHAIR said that although the charge, from its nature and vagueness, went to the very verge of privilege, yet there was enough in it to make it a question of privilege, and he would overrule the point of order if raised.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Rules was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE then said he had another question of privilege, and sent up to be read a letter concerning George C. Ellison, engineer of the House, inclosing a slip from the New York Times, and charging Ellison with having been DISMISSED FOR STRALING PIPE

DISMISSED FOR STRALING PIPE
and other Government stores, a record of which
could be found in the Navy Department. It forther appeared from the letter that the writer,
James McKenile, was an applicant for the position
now held by Ellison, and that he did not desire to
be known in connection with the charges.
Mr. Whitre offered a resolution directing the
committee to inquire whether Ellison is competent, and whether these charges are true; and
if true, whether he is a person of mental and moral
Stness for the position he now holds.
Mr. Whitre said he would simply add that the
person who wrote the letter was now assistant engineer of the House.
On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the reference
was changed to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the resolution was so
referred.
On motion of Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, the spe-On motion of Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, the spe-cial order for to-day, the bill to promote the

EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY; EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY;
to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments and for
other purposes, was postponed and made the spechi order for Wednesday, May 3, at 2 p. m.

Mr. GIBSON, of La., introduced a resolution
that a select committee of nine be appointed by
the Speaker, with instructions to make a thorough examination into the condition and management of the custom-house at New Orleans and
into the conduct of the marshal, district attorney
assessor and collector of internal revenue, and
such other Federal officers as they may discover
to be implicated in wrong-doing or violation of law,
and to suggest such changes and reforms as they
may deem proper, said committee to have authority to employ a stenographer, send for persons and
papers and to sit at New Orleans; the sessions of
the committee to be open.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Ohlo, the resothe committee to be open.
On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, the resolution was amended to require a report at this session of Congress, and, as amended, then adopted.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., the House hen went into Committee of the Whole on the girlation appropriation bill, Mr. Cox, of N. Y., a the chair. legiciation appropriation bill, Mr. Cox, of N. Y., in the chair.

Several amendments were offered to that portion of the bill relating to the War Department, but they were all rejected, and that portion was got over without change from the condition reported from the committee.

A prolonged effort was made by Messrs. Dunnell, of Minn., and Townsund, of Pa., to secure a partial restoration of the effort was fruitless. The committee then rose for the purpose of referring certain papers in the contested election case of Lie vs. Rainey, of the First South Carolina district.

lina district,
Mr. DOUGLAS, of Va., then rose to a personal explanation, and had read a letter from H.
T. Leipold, one of the commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, addressed to Minself and printed in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, of Washington, with an editorial introduction in which his committee is characterized as a He said he was not surprised to find this language in the leading Republican paper in this District, and by the Republican champion of all the rings which had become infamous in this District within the past few years. It was not surprising that the champion of these rings should become the champion of the dishonest men who had managed the affairs of the Freedman's bank.

The letter, which it appeared was sent simultaneously to himself and The REFUBLICAN, was intended to convey the idea that Mr. Leipold had sent a respectful request to him to which he had paid no attention, which was not the fact. He found it on his table when hereturned to his home at 10 o'clock last night, and this morning called upon Mr. Leipold, but not finding him at his office had left a reply for him, not knowing at that time that the letter had been published. There was just enough of truth in the letter to prevent it from being a bold and barefaced falsehood. There was a request from Leipold to come before the committee, not for the purpose of making a statement or producing witnesses, but to inspect the testimony which had been taken in secret by cruier of the committee, and which had been shown to no one, and which was refused him until STAR CHAMBER INQUISITION.

old had had every opportunity to make ment. He had been called as a witness, an til under subnorma. If he did not avail him the opportunity is as a set and a set.

that of the committee. He could close his remarks no more aptly than with the quotation:

"No regue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinon of the law."

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the House then went into Committee of the Whole again on the appropriation bill.

By unanimous consent it was agreed after passing over the portion of the bill relating to surveyors general that it should be open for amendment when the bill next came up, with a view to the equalization of their salaries, and the committee then rose. equalization of their salaries, and the committee then rose.

Mr. WELLS, of Mo., from the committee on the deficiency bill, submitted a report, recommending that the Senate recode from its litth, lith and 17th amendments to the bill, and the House recede from its disagreement to the 3d, wh and 20th; which report was adopted.

Mr. HANNING offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to inform the House in relation to certain articles sold to officers and enlisted men by the Commissary Department. Adopted.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for a detailed statement regarding the source, amount and dispessition of the post fund at the Military Academy.

and disposition of the post mind at the saintery.
Academy.
Mr. LAPHAM, of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution propering an amendment to the Constitution, providing that whenever an appropriation bill is passed by Congress, and is presented to the President for his signature, he may withhold his approval from any particular item in the bill, stating his reasons for so doing. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then, at 5:35 p. m., adjourned.

The Centennial Commission. PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 26.—The United States Centennial commission is now assembling at the Continental hall. The meeting promises to be an important one, as it will be the last prior to the opening of the great Exposition.

be an important one, as it will be the last prior to the opening of the great Exposition.

PHALADELPHA,PA,April 25.—Forty-one States and Terrifories were represented at the meeting of the United States Centennial commission held here to-day. Colonel Asch, secretary of the executive committee, read the report of that committee. General Hawley then laid before the commission a memorial, signed by between three and four thousand Philadelphians, protesting against the sale of liquors on the Centennial grounds. There was also a scroll containing the signatures of 10,000 persons outside of the city to the memorial. He stated that he had reserved a memorial, of about the same size, both for and against keeping the grounds open on Sunday. On motion, these memorials and any similar one which may come in were referred to a sub-committee. Gen. Hawley then appointed a committee on the tempesance question and another on the Sunday question. The Commission then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Anniversary of I. O. O. F. BALTINORE, April 26.—The fifty-seventh anni-ersary of the institution of Odd Fellowship was

prising six grand divisions, numbering several thousand men in line, all in regalia. The pro-cession marched by the monument to Wildey, the founder of the Order, on Broadway, and the founder of the Order, on Broadway, and thence along Baltimore street to Eutaw. The feature of the line was several hundred orphane, boys and girls, wards of the Order, in wagons, each drawn by four horses. Besides the Encompments and lodges of the city, many were present from the different portions of the State and the District of Columbia. The ceremonies include addresses by distinguished members of the Order during the afternoon, and a levee at Old Fellows' hall to-night.

McKee Sentenced. Sr. Louis, April 26.-In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge Dillon overall and to pay a fine of \$10,000. A STAT OF COMMITMENT ASKED.

A STA OF COMMITMENT ASKED.

St. Louis, April 25.—Judge Krum asked a stay of commitment until a petition to Washington, asking for a remission of the imprisonment part of the sentence, could be heard from, and the court granted a stay of two weeks, requiring the defendant to give additional bonds in the sum of \$25,000. A stay of two weeks was also granted in the case of Con. Maguire. Explosion of a Torpedo Factory. New York, April 26.—About 3 o'clock to-day

there was an explosion at Hapgood's torpedo factory, at One-hundred-and-forty-second street and Eighth avenue, by which ten or twelve persons were injured. Lavinia Blauvelt and Sarah Hickman were dangerously hurt, but the others are believed not to be fatality injured. The in-jured parties are all girls.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. New London, Conn., April 26,-Bostons, 1

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Oregon Demo-cratic State Convention to-day re-nominated Hon. Lafayette Lane for Congress. Sr. Josers, No., April 26.—Joseph E. David-son, aged fourteen years, was shot and killed on Monday, near Albany, Gentry county, by Frank Corley, aged eighteen years. Bosrow, Mass., April 26.—Early this morning burglars entered the dry goods store of Butler & Norwood, No. 22 Trement street, and attempted to exarpower the watchman, who made a desper-ate resistance, shed the thieves field without se-curing any considerable amount of plunder.

BOURBONS NOT FOR ERISTOW. The Herald Confuted by a True-Blue-Gra

Republican.

Washinsoron, D. C., April 28, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: In your issue of this morning, on the editorial page, is reproduced an editorial from the New York Herald of yesterday, entitled "The New York Hersid of yesterday, entitled "The Heurbons for Bristow," from which I extract the following, which I beg space to notice in order that a fair understanding may be reached by those desirous of the truth and only the truth:

"The Kentucky Bourbons, one of the most interesting parties in the country, and whose organ is the Louisville Courier-Journal, give Bristow a capital send-oil as a Presidential candidate. But this support will do Bristow harm. There is a large element in the Republican party, composed of those stern, sincers men who believed the war was a dispensation of God's providence for the abolition of slavery, who pressed forward the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and who will not take a candidate whose indorsers are Beek and Stevenson, of Kentucky, and the Louisville Courier-Journal. The Republicans, at least the radical wing of them, have had enough of Johnsonism to last for a generation or two. Without this wing the Republicans will be as helpless as the Democratic party would be without its rebei wing."

"Nothing, therefore, will de Bristow more harm than the "support' he is now receiving from Kentucky."

Assuming it as a principle of The Republican with the Country recognizes as the organ of the

(which the country recognizes as the organ of the Republican party) that it would be glad to be corrected concerning any error that it may have been led into, I, a Kentuckian temper cause we all have at heart by setting you aright The numerous, though futile, efforts to blast the honor of Secretary Bristow, or at least to seriously smirch his character and reputation, is now fol lowed by those who drift with the Republican lowed by those who drift with the Republican party for the spoils of the camp with the charge that the Democrats are desirous of obtaining him as a leader, for the reason forsooth that his man-liness, integrity, personal character and official firmness and uprightness is of so high an order as to disarm partisan defamation and enforce per-sonal confidence and admiration. But this

in the minds of Republicans, by charging upon him Bourbon support, is as easily refuted, when brought face to face with facts, as others have heretofore been, affecting his honor. Others possessing the virtues conceded on all sides to Mr. Bristow, and performing less valuable services to their country, would receive the full leve and gratitude of their fellow-citizens, but it seems especially reserved for him the penalty of detraction, misrepresentation, abuse and scandal commensurate only with the magnitude and importance of his services.

He himself has met slanders heretofore by introducing only the witnesses of the prosecution. EFFORT TO INJURE MR. BRISTOW He himself has met slanders heretofore by introducing only the witnesses of the prosecution, and I snall not myself deviate in this instance, and shall use the columns of the Courir-Journal and New York Herald to prove how unjust and inexcusable is the article above quoted from the Herald. That Mr. Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, and other leading Democrats in Kentucky should speak well of Mr. Bristow is greatly to his credit and their fairness; but now let Mr. Watterson first, through the columns of the Courier-Journal, speak in regard to his support of Bristow. The sketch of the life of Mr. Bristow which called forth the article from the Herald was published in the Courier-Journal of April 22, and in the same issue was the following editorial, double leaded:

President."

This ought to be conclusive to any fair and unprejudiced mind; but let the Courier-Journal
speak again, and this time through the columns
of the New York Herald. A letter in the Herald
dated Louisville, Ky., April 14, contains the following account of an INTERVIEW OF THE REPORTER WITH ME. WATTER-

Reporter. 'Is there any contingency under which the Convier-Journal would support Mr. Bristow?' Mr. Watterson. 'None that I can conceive.' Mr. Watterson went off to say that 'the (Bristow) is an Mr. Watterson. "None that I can conceive." Mr. Watterson went on to say that "he (Bristow) is an Haintennan Berl Benublican by conviction. Mr. respects him. I do not know him so well, but I know him well enough to appreciate his manlines, integrity, courage and candor. I don't hesitate to directly a surprecise him and the same interview of the same and the same interview, he said—and how far and to what extent his armises have proved correct I leave others to determine: "We are going to publish a life of Bristow in a few days, a good, old, whacking, high-pressure, radical Hie. That will set the poor fools howling again. The publication will show conclusively why we cannot support Bristow."

I am somewhat surprised that so able and influential a paper as the Herd's should have been led into so graring an error, but that the "Themardiers" of the Republican party should endeavor to impose upon the credulity and fairness of the country by giving life and currency to such disreputable nonsense can only be thoroughly comprehended by those whose motives and alms are in keeping with such faisity, chicanery and debalement. If it be desirable that the Republican party should be thoroughly Lincolsized, lican be done in no surer or safer manner than by the nomination of Benjamin Helm Bristow.

Suit Against the Parkarshure Branch Pail.

Suit Against the Parkersburg Branch Railroad.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The case of the National Union Bank of Maryland against the Parkers-Union Bank of Maryland against the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company, (Baltimore and Ohio,) in the United States District Court, Judge Giler, was decided to-day in favor of the bank. After the verdict was rendered the jury was sworn in seven other cases against the company, in each of which there were verdicts for the plaintiff—the total amount in the eight cases agaregating about \$90,000. These several suits grew out of the transactions of Crawford, treasurer of the Parkersburg branch some years ago, who induced P. G. Van Winkle, then president of the road, while under the influence of liquor, to sign blank shares of stock, which were afterward filled up by Crawford and negotiated.

Memorial Church.

At the annual meeting of this church last night J. W. Sterner was elected elder, and W. H. Steward and Samuel T. Davis, deacens, who, with George Ryneal, jr., W. H. Finckel, James W. Graham and George W. Cailahan, (helding over,) constitute the vestry of the church.

George Ryneat, treasurer, presented his annual francial statement, showing that above current.

George Ryneat, treasurer, presented his annual financial statement, showing that, above current expense, about \$6,000 had been contributed toward liquidating the debt of the church during the past year. An effort has been inaugurated to reduce the debt \$12,000 during the Centennial year, and with good prospect of success.

The Memorial is one of our largest churches, and claims to have the finest audience chamber in the city—amphitheatrical, with rising floor. It is a free-seated church, and, though occupied less than two years, its communicants have grown from less than fifty at its origin to almost two hundred. The pastor, Rev. J. G. Butler, served the church, corner of H and Eleventh streets, for about twenty-four years, and now, with his enterprising people, is hopeful of gathering a large congregation in the Nemorial. The growth has, thus far, been gradual and steady, with entire harmony between pastor and people.

Drunken Roughs.

Last night, about 7 o'clock, James Gormicy and Morris Roach, who had previously loaded up with fighting whisky, got into a disturbance at the peanut-stand on the corner of Seventh and E streets northwest, and, being in a belligerent humor, put themselves in readiness to fight any person that came along. Officer Jones undertook to settle the affair quietly, but finding them indifferent to persuasion concluded to take them into custody. He called for assistance, but of all the crowd that had collected not one person, excepting a colored man, responded. He put to shame the whites in the gathering by showing his disposition to assist the policeman in keeping the peace. Between them they managed to get the men, who are two of the worst characters in the "Modoc gang," to the station-house. While registering there Roach drew off and struck the colored man a tremendous blow in the face, accompanied with an oath expressive of his hate for him for assisting in the matter. The man responded promptly, and as a result Roach found himself stretched on the floor. The affects interfered, and the rough was taken book and locked up. The additional charge of assault and battery was placed against him, and he will have to answer to that before Judge Suell to-day in addition to being disorderly.

The third meeting of this organization took place last night at their hall, No. 827 Seventh street northwest. After the adoption of the constreet northwest. After the adoption of the constitution the following permanent officers were elected: President, C. Roeser, jr.; first vice president, Dr.C. F. Schmidt; second vice president, J. H. Schulteiss; recording secretary, L. Eisinger; corresponding secretary, C. Stierlin; treasurer, Dr. F. W. Bogen, A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Schmidt, as former temporary chairman. The club has received considerable additions to its memberahip, and is now in thorough working order. Its object is the discemination of Republican principles abroad, and communicating with other like organizations throughout the States for co-operation and a mutual exchange of ideas.

A woman near Belton, England, sold some im-pure milk from her farm, and the result was a violent outbreak of typhoid and milk potenting from which twenty people died, the woman who owned the farm among the number.

A cat at a Detroit fire rescued her kittens b bravely entering the burning building and drag-ging them out; and her reward is adoption by a wealthy old woman, who will feed her on dainties during the rest of her life,

CONVENTIONS YESTERDAY

MASSACHUSETTS' DELEGATES UNPLEDGED

BRISTOW LEADS IN THE BAY STATE

NEW YORK HAS NOT DECIDED MEETING ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-DAY

HARRISON ON THE BLAINE SCANDAL

THE TERRIBLE FIRE AT ROUEN

MASSACHUSETTS. The Republican State Convention

BOSTON, April 28,-The Republican State Con-cention met here, Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb effered prayer. He asked that in these days, when a many were being assembled as by the tomahaw and scalping-knife, that we might not jude

hastily or unjustly, that we might be spared the foolishness of putling our faith in men untried and unproved, and that we might be blessed as a

SANDFORD, PERMAMENT PRESIDENT. John E. Sandford was chosen permanent presi-dent. In his speech he said no one who has watched the current of recent political events has alled to see a wide-spread and growing dissatis faction with the management of national affairs, and, as a consequence, there have been large and significant deflections from our ranks. We have seen the Republican party routed in its strong-holds and the national House of Representatives occupied by cur opponents. It is idle to disruise the fact that there have been periods within the last few years when a national election would have brought imminent danger of

A DEMOCRATIC RESTORATION.

Have you any longer a doubt as to the causes which have wrought this change in our fortunes? Surely we have not abjured our creed? Our distinctive policy and aims were never more clearly affirmed. Our traditions and the names of our great leaders never more reverently held. No. The protest is not against the record or creed, but against the methods of administration; against dominant influences and tendencies that have debased the character and tone of the public service; against a leadership that has yielded power and patronage for its own ends, and not for the public good; against a partisanship narrow, intense and violent, that has usurped the peace of broad and enlightened statesmanship, and repelled accessions of recognized character and ability as an element too repugnant to be tolerated; against a tide of financial morality that has corrupted the standards of official honesty, and turned places of public trust into opportunities of private gain or public plunder. The Republican party will be recreant to commanding duty, nay invite the A DEMOCRATIC RESTORATION

FENALTY OF DESERVED DEFEAT

if it does not place itself with unhestiating courage
in front of the movement for reform and carry it
forward with uncompromising zeal. The duty
and remedy is not to scuttle the good old ship,
but to pump out the bilge water, discharge the
recreant and summon to command true and
worthy men. There is nothing in the temper of
the country, however, nor in recent elections to
justify presumption on our part. We, too, have
much to be forgiven. The issue of immediate and
radical reform confronts us. We cannot evade it.
We can afford to make no mistakes.

A letter from Gov. Rice was read declining to
be a candidate for delegate at large.

A series of resolutions were offered in favor of
civil service reform and nomination of candidates
in favor of such principles, and that the energy

he following: I. That this committee leave the dele-Massachusetts to the Republican Narespect to individual candidates for President and but expect and require them, each and all, to work and vote for those candidates, and those

purity.

Carried unanimously.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, in a speech, said he had been a Republican as long as there had been a Republican party, and the only way to keep up the Republican party was to bolt the nominations when unfit men were put up.

BOSTON, April 28.—Hon. E. R. Hoar, R. H. Dana, J. M. Forbes and Paul A. Chadbourne were elected delegates at large, and the convention adjourned.

The friends of Mr. Bristow consider that they have secured a majority of the four delegates. It is stated that Mr. Dana and President Chadbourne are outspoken in his favor, and that Forbes, although previously mentioned on the unpicked dicket, may be considered a Bristow man. Mr. Hoar is unwilling to pledge himself, but is understood to favor Blaine for first choice.

NEW YORK.

The Utica Democratic Convention. Urica, N. Y., April 26 .- At the meeting of the sist of two representatives from each judicial disconvention, and submit them to a committee from the judicial districts to report to the convention. This is in accordance with precedent. The convention met at noon. Hon, John C. Jacobs was chosen temporary chairman, and addressed the

CONTESTING DELEGATES. There were contesting delegations from Columbia, New York, Onondagua, Oswego and West-chester counties. After some discussion a committee on contested seats was appointed, and the convention took a recess till 4 p. m.

The convention has been adjourned to 7 p. m., the committee on credentials not being ready to report before that time. EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 7:45. The committee on contested seats not being ready to report a further recess was taken till 9p m.

The convention reassembled at 9:35, but the committee on contested seats not being able to report, a motion to adjourn till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning was carried. CALIFORNIA.

The Visit of Dom Pedro-The Republican Con-

vention.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Republican
Convention, to nominate delegates to Cincinnati,
convened this afternoon. W. C. Morton was convened this atternoon. W. C. Morton was elected temporary chairman.

Dom Pedrovisited the State University to-day and received a number of visitors unofficially.

Frank M. Paixiey, one of the Chinese Commissioners, left for Washington to-day. Conductors will follow in a few days.

A letter from Mexico says the silver question there is vexatious, and is causing an advance of 25 per cent. in the prices of many articles.

Board of Fire Underwriters.

New York, April 26.—The annual convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters began to-day. Representatives from forty-five companies were present. The principal companies throughout the States, besides several leading insurance companies, were represented in the convention by either president, secretary or manager. The treasurer reported for the year ending April 1, 1876. Receipts from all sources, \$134, 229, 33, and expenditures, \$133, 376, 56. President Oakley then delivered his address.

EXPORTS OF COMMITTEES. * REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

New York, April 26.—The reports of the committees were then read and adopted. The report of the committee on incendiarism and arson shows that during the past year at least 35 per cent. of the number of fires were caused by incendiaries, while fully 55 per cent. of the property destroyed was lost by the same cause. Out of \$85,000,000 worth of property destroyed during the year there was \$50,000,000 of it caused by the incendiary's torch. The report recommends the offering the arrest and conviction of incen-

Sons Attempt to Avenge the Murder of their

Sons Attempt to Avenge the Murder of their Father.

Louisville, April 26.—Last Sunday Judge E. Carson, of Crab Orchard, was shot and killed, it is alleged, without provocation, by John Smith. This morning Smith was brought before the court for trial, but not being ready was granted further time. He then left in charge of the officers, but on the way to prison several gons of the deceased judge endeavored to kill him. Their attempt failed, and caused their arrest. Having promised not to again attempt to kill Smith, they were released.

The Bonance Mine Not Petering Out. SAN PRANCISCO, CAL., April 24.—The St SAN PRANCISCO, CAL., April 24.—The stock Re-port to-day publishes an interview with J. G. Flood. The latter emphatically denies the report recently circulated that the Bonansa mines are petering out, asserting that they never looked better, and would continue to pay dividends right along. He says that all reports to the contrary are false and malicious,

CINCINNATI, April 26.-The Gazette to-morrow

THE BLAINE SCANDAL. Interview With Harrison.

morning will publish an interview with Mr. Jno. C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis. Hr. Harrison makes the following statement: At the September, 1872, meeting of the board of dire Union Pacific railroad, at which I was present, the president of the board, Mr. Horace F. Clark, called the attention of the directors to a letter from the president of the Fort Smith and Little Rock land-grant railroad, with reference to some bonds of that road held by the Union Pacific company. Besiring to know something more about these bonds I made a motion to appoint a committee of three to investigate and report before the adjournment of the board as to how they came into its possession, and all matters connected therewith. Thereupon E. H. Rollins, the werethry, took me to one side and told me that I must withdraw that motion, for an investigation of the bond transaction would involve James G. Blaine. He said the fall elections were near at hand and Blaine was a candidate for re-election to Congress in Maine. An exposure of the transactions just at that time would be sure to defeat him; with that I withdrew the motion. Sabsequently I took J. H. Millard, of Ounaho, who was and still remains a Government director, to Mr. Rollins, and in his presence asked Rollins II I understood him correctly in relation to the bond transaction involving Mr. Blaine. He repeated that I did, and that an investigation would be sure to hill off Mr. Blaine at the approaching election. Afterwards, when the investigating committee, of which Jeremiah M. Wilson was chairman, was in session and E. H. Rollins was on the stand, I telegraphed Wilson to ask the witness certain questions concerning the Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds, but in noticing the daily reports of the committee afterwards I saw that no such questions were asked. On the 3d of February, 1873, I wrote to Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, more fully about the matter, detailing the facts that I have just stated, but I did not mention Blaine's name. I stated that the transaction implicand a prominent member of the Republican party. That letter was copied into my regular letter-book at Indianapolis, and can be referred to at any time. I never received any answer to official, saying it was deemed best on the part of the Government to change the entire heard of directors of the Union Pacific railroad, and that he therefore proposed to appoint some one from Indiana in the place of J. S. C. Harrison. This proposition of Deiano met with such strong opposition that it was abandoned, and none of the directors were removed. We were engaged at that time in making an active fight against the Wyuming Coal Company, which was swindling the U. P. out of \$500,000 or \$600,000 or \$6

The Fire at Rouen-Great Loss of Life. London, April 27.—The Standard's Paris cor-espondent says the fire in the Theatre Des Arts, n Rouen, broke out while the actors were dressing for a performance of the opera of "Hamlet," and was discovered before the public were ad-mitted. The flames spread rapidly. The outlets of the building were so narrow that the exit of the members of the chorus and supernumeraries was cut off, and the poor people crowded the windows, many leaping from them upon bedding piled below by the inhabitants.

One chorus singer was visible for an hour in an upper-story window, beyond the reach of help. Four soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded in endeavoring to save lives. About fifty persons A leading singer, M. De Frys, entered the burning building in search of her husband and perished in the flames. Her body has not been found. f the building were so narrow that the exit of

London, April 37.—The Times' dispatch from Paris says the theatre at Rouen continued to burn until noom yesterday. The fire was caused by a gas jet igniting to a curtain. In addition to the victims whose bodies have already been found, four persons have died from their burns in the hospital, and four soldiers are missing. Twelve houses adjacent were destroyed. The total loss of property is estimated at \$400,000.

PRUSSIA. Bismarck's Railway Scheme - The Prince's

Speech. BRRLIN, April 26.-The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have commenced the discussion of the railway bill. Prince Bismarck, in his speech, emphatically declared that the resignation of Herr Delbruck was unconnected with the railway question, and was solely due to his health. Not question, and was solely due to his health. Not the slightest difference of opinion existed between himself, the Emperor and Herr Delbruck. He would have preferred the postponement of the most important question to the resignation effect, in the polymer of the most important question to the resignation was unavoidable. Prince Bismarck afterwards made another speech, in which he urged that it was intolerable that Germany should be cut to pieces in reigard to the railway system. He said the imperial constitution could only become a reality in railway matters when the railways were transferred to the Empire. The Empire, however, could not acquire them against the will of the separate States. It was not intended to do anything precipitately, but proceed step by step. It was desirable, above all things, to banish all idea of political intrigues, and take a purely commercial view of the matter.

Diaz Commences his March to the Interior. NEW YORK, April 25.—A dispatch, dated Browns-ville, April 25, says the revolutionists moved out of Matamoras this morning 1,600 strong, under command of Diar, en route for Monterey. Gen-eral Gonzales remains in command at Matamo-ras. Many desertions from the national guard are taking place, the deserters escaping to this side of the river. The steam-launchee belonging to the Rio Bravo patrolled the river last night, to the Rio Bravo patrolled the river last night, and a squad of cavalry remained in the saddle, for the purpose of enforcing the neutrality laws, it having been reported that contraband of war would be crossed over the river for Dias. They are doing their best to prevent it. The movement of Dias is regarded as little more than the usual outbreaks that take place in Mexico during the Presidential election, and it is not expected that any fighting will take place here.

A band of counterfeitags were arrested at Ringgold barracks yesterday. A hand of counterfeiters were arrested at Ring-gold barracks yesterday.

Affairs in Camargo, on the opposite side of the river from that place, are reported quiet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Women's Rights Wronged in England. LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons last evening the bill for removing the electoral disabilties of women, a bill regularly introduced disabilities of women, a bill regularly introduced for many years past, was rejected by a vote of 239 against 152. Messrs. Jacob Bright, Henry Pawcett Forsyth and other well-known Liberals supported the measure. John Bright, however, strongly opposed the bill in the interest of the women themselves, as the principle of the bill was untenable and was contradicted by universal experience. was untenable and was contradicted by universal experience.

The Colonial office, this morning, publishes the following telegrams: "Telegrams from John Pope Hennessey, the Governor of Barbadoes, received last night and this morning, state that the Island is quiet. Since Saturday hast the troops have not fired a single shot. A white man has been injured by a negro. Governor Hennessey does not propose to detain the reinforcements which started from the neighboring stations before the receipt of his telegrams countermanding their movements.

Nicaic Reduced to Extremities. RAGUSA, April 26.—The garrison of Nicsic made a sortie on Friday last to procure provisions from Paerika, but were repulsed. It is stated that Nicsic is reduced to extremities, the garrison and

habitants subsisting on horses introduced from ontenegro during the night.

The Land Swindle. Sr. Paul, Minn., April 28.—Wm. H. Grant and Francis X. Brosseau, formerly law partners, were arrested here to-day, on a bench warrant

The Wedding Party. Baltimors, April 28.—President Grant, Secre-tary Bristow, Postmaster General Jowell, several United States Senators and ex-Speaker Blaine

United States Senators and ex-Speaker Blaino were present at the marriage of a daughter of S. M. Shoemaker, edg., of this city, at Emmanuel (P. E.) church this evening.

The Confederate Dead.

ATLANTA, GA., April 16.—Decoration day was observed as largely as ever. The stores were all closed, and thousands were in the cemetery dec-